The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

ALEXANDRIA——PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUSE.

No. 467.] SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1796. [Vol. IV.

THEATRE.

ON SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 2,
WILL BE PERFORMED,
AT FULMER'S LONG ROOM,
The COMEDY of

THE JEW,

And FARCE of

LOVE A-LA-MODE,

BY THE YOUNG GENTLEMEN OF ALEXANDRIA.

Tickets of Admiſſion, at ONE DOLLAR each to be had at the Coffee-Houſe, and at the Office near the Theatre.

The Doors will be opened at Six, and the Curtain riſe at half paſt ſeven o'Clock preciſely.—The Box Seats are reſerved for the Ladies.

☞ *The Money ariſing from the Performance to be applied to Charitable Purpoſes.*

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Will be Sold,

On THURSDAY the 14th of April next, on a Credit of 30 90 and 120 days, for negotiable notes with approved endorſers,

The HOUSE and LOT

Now occupied by O. Price. Poſſeſſion will be given on or before the laſt of May.

March 31.

For Freight or Charter,

THE AMERICAN SHIP

INDUSTRY;

Two Hundred and Six Tons Burthen,
Now lying in Hampton-Roads

Apply to JABEZ B. FLETCHER, Maſt. at Wiſe's Tavern.

Alex. March 31.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

ABSENTED himſelf from my ſervice, on Sunday the 27th of March, an IRISH SERVANT who was bound by indenture to me for three years, and for whom I have been at great expence. His name is NICHOLAS DUFF; a native of Wexford in Ireland and bred up entirely to common laboring and farming; he came over laſt ſummer to this town in the Fair Virginian. He is about five feet five inches high, and very ſtout made; a little marked with the ſmall pox, and has light brown hair, which he wears looſe: and is bow leged. He took away on him a blue cloth coat, a yellow caſſimere waiſtcoat, black velvet breeches, and had a greeniſh oil cloth on his hat.—Should he be in the neighbourhood of Alexandria and will return, his abſence ſhall be overlooked; if not, I will pay the above Reward and reaſonable Charges to any one who will take and deliver him to me, or to any Goaler, ſo that I get him again.

HENRY GIRD.

☞ All Captains of Ships, and others, are cautioned againſt harbouring ſaid DUFF, as I am reſolved to put the law in full force to puniſh his perfidy and ingratitude.

Fairfax-Street.—March 31ſt.

BEST LONDON

BOTTLED PORTER,

IN CASES.

AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN MANDEVILLE.

March 23.

EDWARD STABLER,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

On the Weſt Side of Fairfax-Street

HAS juſt received from Europe and is now expoſing for Sale an excellent aſſortment of

Freſh Garden Seeds,

CONSISTING OF

Early Charleton peaſe, red round turnip, white turnip, ſeed tares, dwarf marrowfat peaſe, early green Broioli, early York cabbage, ſugar loaf do. Savoy do. drumhead do. red do. Dutch garden turnip, ſtone do. yellow do. orange carrot, early cauliflower, late do. ſolid celery, creſs and muſtard, early cucumber, turkey do. of two kinds, white endive, Scotch kail, green coſs lettuce, Deptford onion, parſley, parſnip, long radiſh, turnip do. ſpinage, fenbel, carraway, Coriander, lavender and pot marigold.

He keeps as uſual, an aſſortment of GENUINE DRUGS & MEDICINES, which he will warrant to be of the firſt quality.

Alexandria, 23d of 3d. mo.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

FROM LONDON PAPERS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BASLE, DECEMBER 28.

Particulars of the exchange of the Princeſs Royal of France.

In the ſame carriage with the Princeſs were Madame de Soucy, and a female attendant. The next coach contained a valet, of the name of Hue, a cook and other ſervants. A colonel of the Gendarmes had the care of conducting the Princeſs from Paris to Huningen. Mr. Bacher, immediately on his arrival, ſet out again for Riechen; from whence he returned in the night, with the French ſtate priſoners. The Princeſs was dreſſed in black, and without any extraordinary degree of beauty, looks very amiable: ſhe is tall, well ſhaped and has blue eyes. She ſpeaks with a grace that excites admiration. Her attendant, converſing with one of the ſpectators, ſaid to him—"Look at the Princeſs, ſhe is as good as ſhe is pretty, and has the beſt heart that ever woman had."

At nine in the evening, the princeſs, and her retinue ſet out from this town, taking the road for Lauſſenberg, where ſhe reſted laſt night, from whence ſhe continued her journey to Vienna, by way of Inſpruck.

The princeſs in taking leave of Mr. Bacher, ſaid with tears in her eyes—"Adieu, Sir; I ſhall always remember that I am a native of France, and I feel regret at leaving that kingdom; be aſſured, that I ſhall always endeavour to render ſervice to my country, whenever it ſhall be in my power."—The proceſſion from this place conſiſted of ſeven carriages. It was a fine moon light night, and a number of people crowded around the carriage. The people of Little Baſle received her at her paſſage with great joy and clapping of hands; we hear; that ſhe was treated at Huningen with due reſpect.

Extract of a letter from Baſle, Jan. 2.

"It was on the 23d ult. that Mr. Bacher, the French commiſſary, received an advice from the Directory at Paris, of the departure of the Princeſs. The French colonel who accompanied her, had orders to paſs thro' the French towns only in the night time. A detachment of Swiſs troops were preſent at the arrival of the French ſtate priſoners at Riechen. The regency of our Canton had previouſly ſtipulated with Baron Degelmann, the Imperial Miniſter, that the exchange ſhould not take place at Huningen, until an official notice upon the ſubject ſhould be publiſhed by the Miniſter.

"The exchange took place in a beautiful country houſe belonging to Mr. Reber, an inhabitant of Baſle; where Mr. Bacher preſented the princeſs to Prince Grave who welcomed her in the name of the Emperor his maſter, aſſuring her, that that monarch was expecting her with the greateſt impatience, and that he was determined to render her ſituation as happy as he could. To which the princeſs anſwered, that ſhe was penetrated with gratitude for all that his Imperial Majeſty had hitherto done for her good; and that ſhe ſhould always do her utmoſt to deſerve his Majeſty's kindneſs.

"Bacher called her Madame when he addreſſed her. Every body admired her conduct. Two ſmall heavy cheſts were obſerved amongſt her baggage, which, among other things, are ſaid to have contained a part of the diamonds which belonged to the Queen her mother. The cheſts had not been brought from Paris, but had, previous to the exchange, been depoſited by the Imperial Miniſter in the care of the principal Burgomaſters of this town.

"It is ſaid the diamonds taken from Semonville when upon his road to Conſtantinople, in the character of ambaſſador from France, have been returned on the part of Auſtria, it having been proved that they were the property of the wife of Semonville.

Madame de Tourzel and her daughter, we underſtand, ſtill remain at Paris. It is known that the Imperial court is much intereſted in the fate of theſe two ladies; and it is expected that they will ſoon be permitted to quit Paris in order to join the princeſs.

"The exchanged French deputies alighted here at the Inn, (the Three Kings) and dined on the 27th with M. Barthelemy, the French Ambaſſador: moſt of them have already departed for Paris. The Auſtrian officers who conducted them to Freybourg, ſeemed tolerably contented with their conduct on the road; except that of Drouet, the poſt-maſter, whoſe expreſſions were frequently inſolent and extravagant.

"The following is a true liſt of the French ſtate priſoners, who were exchanged:

"Bournonville, the war miniſter; Menoit, his adjutant; Villemoir, his ſecretary; Camus, Bancal, Lamarque, and Quinette, deputies to the Convention; and Foueſt, ſecretary; all delivered up to the Auſtrians by Dumourier; Semonville, appointed French ambaſſador to Conſtantinople; Marzet, his ſecretary; Maret, appointed French ambaſſador to Naples; Drouet, a deputy, formerly a poſt-maſter at Varennes, and nine ſervants."

LONDON, FEB. 17.

On Monday night as the Royal Family were returning from Drury-lane Theatre, juſt as they reached the middle of Pall mall a ſtone was flung at the coach in which were their Majeſties and the lady in waiting, which broke the glaſs and entering the carriage ſtruck the queen on the cheek, and fell into the lady Harrington's lap.

On Sunday evening a young woman, genteelly dreſſed found means to get into Buckingham houſe, and was making for the Queen's apartments when ſhe was diſcovered by a ſervant, who aſked her what ſhe wanted; but ſhe treated the queſtion with indifference, and endeavored to preſs forward into the interior of the houſe, when the ſervant ſtopped her, and inſiſted on her telling where ſhe was going to, and to whom, when ſhe replied ſhe was going to her "Mother, Mrs. Guelph, the Queen," who had got ſome writings belonging to her which ſhe detained without any cauſe, and if her mother (alluding to her Majeſty) did not give them up, ſhe would find means to commit ſome horrid act.—Upon which ſome of the ſervants ſecured her, and ſhe was given into the cuſtody of Thomas Jones, one of the Patrol belonging to the Public Office, Bow-ſtreet, who took her to St. Martin's watch-houſe; and yeſterday morning at nine o'clock ſhe was brought to Bow-ſtreet, and underwent an examination before William Addington, Eſq. during which ſhe appeared very much compoſed. She ſaid her name is *Charlotte Georgina Mary Ann Guelph.* She perſiſted in the ſtory ſhe told at Buckingham houſe, of the Queen being her mother, &c. She further ſaid, that the late Duke of York was her father, and that ſhe was born at Rome, and that ſhe was ſold to a gentleman in Spain. It appeared that ſhe can talk ten different languages; but that ſhe was quite inſane. She was committed to Tothill fields Bridewell for further examination.

BIDDING AT AUCTION.

A cauſe was tried, in which the defendant was called upon to pay the ſum which he had bid at public auction for an article which had been knocked down to him.

The defence to this auction was, that the Auction was a ſham one, and that perſons attended it who are called Puffers, whoſe buſineſs it is to bid in order to enhance the price, and to deceive unwary people who attended auctions.

After the evidence was ended Lord Kenyon delivered it as his opinion that whatever the verdict might be in the caſe, this action would finally fall to the ground. That in all bargains the law requited parties to deal fairly with each other, and that if any man attended an auction, and was induced by any artifice to give more for any article in bidding than he would have done if no ſuch artifice was uſed, that bargain was void in point of law. That point he ſhould ſave for the opinion of the court.

Verdict for the plaintiff. Damages the amount of the ſum bidden.

NOT SCRATCHED BY THE WAR.

We have frequently had occaſion to make ſome remarks upon that *pleaſantneſs* of phraſe which in a very peculiar manner characterizes the ſpeeches of Windham upon ſubjects the moſt ſolemn and ſerious. In reply to an animated picture of the miſeries of the war, drawn either by the energetic hand of Mr. Fox, nor the nervous eloquence of Mr. Sheridan, we do not recollect which, Mr. Windham lightly and ludicrouſly inſiſts that we were

NOT SCRATCHED BY THE WAR.

Mr. Pitt himſelf, who had obtained the lucrative office of Warden of the Cinque Ports, may *not be ſcratched* by the war;

Lord Grenville, who has procured the Auditorſhip of the Exchequer;

Lord Loughborough, who has been raiſed to the Chancellorſhip;

The Duke of Portland, who has been *alarmed* into the Secretaryſhip of State;

Mr. Burke, who has been *frightened* into an enormous penſion;

Mr. Windham himſelf, who has been appointed to the lucrative ſtation of War Miniſter—Contractors who fatten upon the miſeries of War—Crimps who grow drunk with the blood of the ſlain—and Loan-holders, who make enormous profits by loans; all theſe Placemen, Penſioners, and Contractors, have *not*, we allow been ſcratched by the war. But aſk Mr. Windham's conſtituents at Norwich, aſk the poor weavers of Spitalfields, aſk the ſhivering tenants of the mud built cottage, aſk the mechanicks of every kind, aſk the perſons belonging to the Civil Liſt, who are ſix quarters in arrears, aſk the whole people of England, Scotland, and Ireland, who are ſix quarters in arrears, aſk the whole people of England, Scotland, and Ireland, whether they have been ſcratched

by the War? They will tell you that they have been searched, (Oh, light and inhuman word to be used on such an occasion!) and that the war has bowed them down with sorrow to the earth.

The English Telegraph is, in course, an improvement upon the French; that indeed is the distinguishing characteristic of our genius. Instead of the upright pole with arms horizontally elevated on each side, we have adopted the following plan:

Upon a square frame, like the Venetian blinds to our windows, a number of shutters are either opened or shut to denote particular things. The number of the combinations are near seventy, of which the first twenty-four are the letters of the alphabet—the others stand for notices—such for instance as a fog between the stations, a fleet going out or coming; and so on as is settled in the table.

The signal given for their beginning to write is—all the shutters closed: and there are four persons at every station, who are provided with proper glasses for observation. The experiments that, for amusement, have hitherto been made, answer admirably. Intelligence is conveyed 74 miles in the short space of 3½ minutes. To maritime powers the invention is of singular utility. One of the uses to which the Telegraph can be applied is the stopping of fugitives at the outports. It may be said their pursuers fly before them.

LONDON, DECEMBER 9.

The following is a literal copy of the message delivered yesterday by Mr. Pitt, to the house of commons.

GEORGE R.

His majesty, relying on the assurance which he has received from his faithful Commons, of their determination to support his majesty in those exertions which are necessary, under the present circumstances, recommends it to this house, to consider of making provision towards enabling his majesty to defray any extraordinary expences which may be incurred for the service of the ensuing year, and to take such measures as the exigency of affairs may require.

His majesty on this occasion thinks proper to acquaint the house, that the crisis which was depending at the commencement of the present sessions, has led to such an order of things in France, as will induce his majesty (conformably) to meet any disposition to negociate on the part of the enemy, with an earnest desire to give it the fullest and speediest effect, and to conclude a treaty for General Peace, whenever it can be effected on just and suitable terms for himself and his allies.

It is his majesty's earnest wish that the spirit and determination manifested by parliament, added to the recent and important successes of the Austrian armies, and to the continued and growing embarrassment of the enemy, may speedily conduce to the attainment of this object, on such grounds as the justice of the cause in which this country is engaged, and the situation of affairs may entitle his majesty to expect.

G. R.

FEBRUARY 18.

MR. PITT'S DECLARATION.

The words made use of by Mr. Pitt, in the short debate on Mr. Grey's motion, were, no doubt, carefully and deliberately weighed. That they might not be mistook they have been sent to the papers; and as we are desirous of binding him to the words which he chuses himself to publish, we readily give insertion to the statement which follows. His words were—

"That since his majesty's message had been delivered to that house, ministers had taken every measure consistent with the general interest of the country, and with the attention and regard due to her allies, to enable his majesty to take any opportunity, either to meet overtures for negotiation, or to make such overtures as might be found most expedient.

"That no etiquette with respect to who should make the first overture, no difficulty in finding a mode of making it, appeared to government to be an obstacle to negociation, if in other respects there appeared a probability of its leading to just and honourable terms, the great point being what prospect there was of obtaining such terms. Measures had been taken to ascertain these points, and were now in train; and if the enemy were sincere, they must lead to a negociation. Whether that negociation would lead to a peace, he could not say, because that depended upon whether the exhausted state of the enemy would incline them to set on foot that negociation with a view to a peace, very different to the terms of it from any which their public declaration for a long time past seemed to indicate: if this was not the case, he must say, a speedy peace was impossible. He wished ardently for peace, but he did not wish for any but honorable peace. The country had a right to expect it from it own strength and resources, and from a knowledge of the relative situation of France."

A letter was received in town from Deal, on the 12th of February, stating, that advices had been received there of the Dutch fleet having put to sea.

Mr. Liston is appointed minister plenipotentiary to the American states, and is expected to set out shortly for New York.

Arrived the Loyalist transport from the Cape of Good Hope, with the Dutch Governor and suite, and other prisoners on board. She left the Cape on the 13th of November when all was tranquil. Liverpool.

FRANCE.

CHANTONAY, 28 NIVOSE.

We march from success to success. We run from victory to victory. Charette and his lieutenants are pursued with vigor, and the pursuit is maintained notwithstanding the season, which is very unfit for military expeditions. His troops no longer attempt to defend themselves. He wanders with the rest of the rebels. His soldiers come over to us by half hundreds at a time. Every day there are numbers of them taken, and you know what lot is reserved for these rebels.

Yesterday, and the preceding days, Charette was pursued to Crueil de Vourne sond, and it appears he has taken refuge in the thick part of the wood with which that country is covered.

The 24th was distinguished by a discharge of musquetry, such as we have not heard for a long time. Two of our columns fell in with Charette at the wood of Ponjutan. He defended himself with a desperation which proved that he paid no regard to discretion; that he had little to risk, and not much to lose. The republicans charged him with a courage and intrepidity which announced the firm resolution they have formed of finishing this war. They immolated all these frantic royalists.

The theatre of the war is carried into the left quarter of the route from Rochelle to Nantes. It is there that Charette, always in correspondence with Stoffiet, the Chouans of Morbihan and Sopinan, endeavours to gain some moments of repose for his soldiers, who are much harrassed. There too, he fabricates a treaty *in petto*, with the republican generals, by his primary agents. It appears that this treaty never was made; and from thence it is seen that we are decoyed. We are certain of the person of Bejarris the Elder. He has fled with the chevaliers, his brothers.

Thus, however, the moment in which we believed that peace was about to terminate the misfortunes of this unhappy country, we find it still retarded. It is necessary, therefore, to arm ourselves with courage and patience. It is necessary to bring up new forces, in proportion to the efforts that are made by our enemies.

PRUSSIAN MEMORIAL.

[*From Le Verudique, a French Paper.*]

BERLIN, JANUARY —.

Extract of a memorial transmitted to the cabinet of Vienna, in the name of the king of Prussia.

After having exposed all the services that Prussia has rendered in the course of this war for the defence of the empire; the re-capture of Mentz, the defeats experienced, the losses suffered by the armies, the destruction caused by the Polish insurrection, the exhausting of treasure, the evils of all kinds which military operations so actively carried on, so multiplied, and so remote, produce, the Memorial adds.

"What was the direct object of the convention of Pilnitz, and of the association of the two principal powers in Germany? Was it not the re-establishment of the French monarchy in its former integrity? Did not his Prussian majesty assist with all the zeal which might be expected from his loyalty? Must he not have been surprised at seeing his Ally deviate from his primitive intentions, and appear to be less occupied with them than with the projects of making conquests and enriching himself with the spoils of the oppressed. In this situation his Prussian majesty could not but take a less lively interest in the political situation and interior government of France, and prefer to all other cares, the care of delivering his own subjects from the scourge of war."

Miscellany.

From the Gazette of the United States.

I have seen a number of resolutions, entered into by the Legislature of Georgia, on the motion of James Jackson, published in the Argus of New York, on the 23d inst. in which, among other things, I am declared to have lost the confidence of that legislature. Supported by an integrity which has long withstood the efforts of much enmity and malice, I feel myself quite unaffected by a proceeding dictated by the malevolent leader of a disappointed faction: and should not think it necessary to give it the notice which I now do, but for a respect due to the public opinion, liable to be misled by partial publications. The basis of this extraordinary proceeding, is a charge of my having attempted to corrupt some of the members of the Legislature, in the sale of the western territory of that State, and which is said to appear by several affidavits. These affidavits lose their weight by the manner of their being taken.—Not by a judicial process, and the opportunity offered of a cross interrogation; but by a secret committee, of which James Jackson was chairman. But even these affidavits, taken and reported as they were, do not amount to a charge of my attempting the integrity of any member—They go as to what one man thought, another heard, and to what I said to one man of another, I lay stress upon General Jackson's being chairman of the committee: because his enmity to me, on this ground, is well known. It is also well known, that there has been a ferment in Georgia for some time past; that he had put himself at the head of a prevailing party, and has abused the public confidence. A precedent has been established of unlimited mischief, in the destruction of the public records, the evidences of right and of property; and the judicial system, the best security in a republican government, has been entirely deranged.

It is not, however, my wish to be understood as treating the act of the legislature lightly. It is the government; and its voice, in general, ought to be respected: but the ambitious and uncontroled ascendency of an individual, for the moment, and under circumstances of a peculiar nature, would, in this instance, receive the homage, and not the unbiassed representation of a free people.—And I am warranted in saying, by recent letters from that State, that the tide of opinion is rapidly changing. An investigation is ordered by the Legislature, affecting a large description of persons interested in the late purchase, in which I consider myself implicated, and which I shall meet with decided pleasure: anticipating, as I do, the approving result of an impartial enquiry. It is with reluctance and pain I trouble the public; and my apology is the occasion. The printers who published the resolutions will have the justice to publish this.

J. GUNN.

Philadelphia, March 25th, 1796.

PROPOSALS
FOR
RECEIVING SUBSCRIPTIONS
TO
THE FEDERAL GAZETTE
AND
Baltimore Daily Advertiser.

THE printers of the FEDERAL GAZETTE already have a numerous and respectable subscription list in Baltimore, and the other parts of this state, but anxious to extend its sphere of circulation to the southward, have deemed an object worthy their attention, to wait on the citizens of ALEXANDRIA, with such proposals for transmitting their Gazette, as may hold out the greatest advantages to the subscriber, and at the same time return the publishers a suitable reward for the extraordinary labor and expence, that must unavoidably be encountered in a punctual performance of their engagements.

CONDITIONS.

I. The FEDERAL GAZETTE will be published on a a super-royal paper of an excellent quality, and on a new and elegant type.

II. The price to subscribers to be *Seven Dollars* per anpum, including all expences of carriage; Four whereof to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder in six months. This stipulation to be observed annually, with punctuality, as long as they continue to be subscribers; and one month's previous notice to be given of their intention to discontinue their subscription.

III. Should the number of subscribers amount to 50, a person will be employed to carry out the papers immediately on the arrival of the mail.

The many advantages arising from a *Daily Gazette*, to the enlightened citizens of the United States, and particularly those engaged in mercantile and commercial pursuits, have become too obvious to the most superficial observer, to require any illustration from the publishers: (In saying this, they do not wish to be understood, in the least, to under-rate the utility of those that are not daily). The *Federal Gazette* then, from the mass of the earliest mail and other intelligence which it usually contains—from the character for impartiality and accuracy, which the greatest care has been taken to establish—from the mode pointed out for its conveyance—from its cheapness and beauty, holds out (the proprietors presume to hope) more real advantages to the citizens of Alexandria, than any other daily paper on the continent.

Baltimore, YUNDT & BROWN.
March 22, 1796.

Subscriptions are received by Mr. J. V. Thomas at his Book-Store, Royal-Street.

The Subscriber intends keeping
A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF
INDIAN MEAL,
FOR SALE,
By the Large or Small Quantities.
ROBERT ALLISON.
April 9.

Private Tuition.

A PERSON well calculated to instruct a few children, would wish to engage in a private family, who might want a female of that description. As emolument is not so much the object as a comfortable situation in a respectable family, she trusts that those with whom she may engage will have no reason to complain either of her abilities or disposition. She would have no objection to a small distance in the country.—A letter directed to E. R. at the Printing-office shall be duly attended to.

Blank Manifests for sale at the Printing Office.

Alexandria, April 2.

Arrived this morning the schooner Expedition, Capt. Boyle, 45 days from London. He had much bad weather and in lat. 36 Sprung his mainmast.

In lat. 23, long. 48 spoke the ship Hannah, Capt. Cox, of Portsmouth, (Virg.) from Lisbon, bound to Norfolk.

In the lat. of 36, 5. 70 fathoms water, he fell in with a schooner bottom upwards—she was about 60 tons, and marked on her stern "*Friendship of Norfolk.*" Capt. Boyle went on board the wreck with intention to scuttle her, but found she would not sink after cutting a hole in her bottom—it being then calm he enlarged it and took out 14 casks of Wine and a barrel of beef, but a breeze springing up, he was obliged to leave her.

THE TWO FOLLOWING ARTICLES ARE COPIED FROM THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE OF JAN. 12TH AND 14TH, RECEIVED BY CAPT. CLAY.

Yesterday an account arrived of the opening of the American Congress on the 8th ult. Our readers will find the speech of the President WASHINGTON under the title of America.

A more complete refutation of the various paragraphs that have been lately published, unfriendly to America, and evidently from interested motives, cannot be given than in this Speech of the illustrious PRESIDENT; which while *Europe* is desolating by war, and loaded with taxes, exhibits *America* in *peace*, increasing in *population*, in *revenue*, in *resources*, and in the language of WASHINGTON himself, displaying "a spectacle of National Happiness—never surpassed—if ever equalled!"

We understand that there is a decided majority against the government of America in the House of Representatives. This is the result of that infamous and wretched attempt of the Robespierre faction in France to stir up the Americans to tumult—but the lovers of a system of rational freedom, will rejoice to hear that this opposition in the House of Representatives will not tend in any degree to disorder the flourishing state of that country. The receipt of our ratification of the treaty, on the terms proposed by the worthy President, will reconcile all parties, and re-establish perfect concord in the state.

Mr. Pinckney, our Ambassador at the court of London, was presented to the King, on his return from Spain, on the 28th of January.

The Morning Chronicle of the 16th February contains a debate in the House of Commons, which took place the preceding day.

Mr. Grey concluded a speech with the following motion: "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty praying that he would graciously be pleased to take such steps as he should judge proper for directly communicating to the executive government of the French Republic, his Majesty's readiness to meet the earnest desire of that government for peace, with a desire to give the fullest and speediest effect."

Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox, were the only speakers after Mr. Grey, whose names appear in the debate, the latter supported the motion—On a division of the House, there appeared against the motion, 189

For it 50

Majority, 139

On the 18th of December a message was received by the House of commons from the King, stating, That the crisis which was depending at the commencement of the present session, has led to such an order of things in France, as will induce his Majesty to meet any disposition for negociating on the part of the enemy, with an earnest desire to give it the fullest and speediest effect, and to conclude a treaty for a good PEACE whenever it can be effected on just and suitable terms for himself and his allies.

On the 19th of January last, Mr. Adams, the American Commissioner in London was presented to the King at St. James's by Lord Grenville, and took leave of the King, being on his return home.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman of considerable information in London, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated January 5, 1796.

"In my last letter referred to above, I informed you of the altered state of things in regard to the claims and appeals, as far as I can get any knowledge of them from our agent here: particularly of the probability that the judge of the admiralty would now restore all the property seized by Sir J. Jervis and Sir C. Grey at Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe, in the course of this month. Also, of the reversal, by the Lords of Appeal, of two illegal sentences of the Judge of the Vice Admiralty Courts below, and of the censure the Lords expressed of the conduct of those Judges. These things augur well. They are, without doubt, in consequence of the ratification of the treaty by the President. I trust this conciliatory system will last—I think it will, unless checked by imprudent steps in our people.

"You will be anxious to know the opinions of persons on this side of the water in regard to the probability of approaching peace—I have endeavoured to ascertain the sentiments of persons connected with authority on the business, but I had private opinions much divided on the subject. There is a possibility that after a preparation on the part of France and the Allies for a vigorous campaign, both parties may agree to spare the farther effusion of human blood and waste of treasure, and to sheath the sword. Great Britain will, I have no doubt, come forward with serious negociations for peace as soon as she has succeeded in the objects of her East and West India expeditions. She will learn the effect of these in the course of the next spring most probably, and with the possessions of France and Holland which Great Britain expects in the spring to have reduced, she may be able to dictate the terms of peace to France.

"The ferment in consequence of the two obnoxious bills that made so much noise, has entirely subsided and government seems stronger than ever. The military force distributed through the country keeps every seditious movement in check."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Bayard dated London, December 29, 1795.

"In the course of the next month, the judge of the admiralty has authorised me to expect an order for the restitution of the vessels and cargoes seized and sold by Sir John Jervis and Sir Charles Grey at Martinique, St. Lucia, and Gaudaloupe.

"In the court of appeals, two judgments on condemnation in the West Indies have been annulled and the judges severely censured by the lords commissioners."

Philadelphia, 27th of March, 1796.

SIR,

I HAVE thought it a duty due to the merchants of Baltimore to convey through you to them this very agreeable information, that those who have not already forwarded their vouchers and estimate of loss to Mr. Bayard, may do so immediately, either direct to him, or through their agents in London, and am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

S. SMITH.

Mr. David Stewart.

Mr. Bache, of Philadelphia, proposes to publish the debates on Mr. Livingston's resolution in an octavo volume.

Mr. M. Carey has issued proposals for publishing Sketches of the History of the United States, from the year 1783, to the end of the present session of Congress.

From the WEST-INDIES.

NORFOLK, MARCH 26.

Yesterday arrived in Hampton Road the brig Harriot, captain Dogherty, 16 days from Cape Francois. We learn by this vessel that Admiral Parker with 7 sail of the line and 2 frigates had blockaded the Cape for several days, and not meeting with the troops destined for the attack of the Cape, had anchored in Isabella Bay.

It was understood that Admiral Parker was going to the Mole and Port-au-Prince, to join a body of 8,000 men, collected for the purpose of attacking Leogane and the Cape.

Capt. D. farther informs that the white people are in an alarming situation in consequence of the brigands.

Flour selling there at 17 dollars.

Public Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, BY MR. TRAVISE,
On Wednesday, April the 6th,
At the house of Mr. Beakley, on Greenleaf's Point, City of Washington,

A complete Chest of Carpenters' and Joiners' Tools,
IN GOOD ORDER,
ALSO,
Several Books of Architecture, History, and Divinity; Wearing Apparel, Watch, Fowling-Piece, &c.
The property of Samuel Moody, deceased.
JOHN BOGUE, Adm'r.

April 2.

In pursuance of a Decree of the County Court of Berkley,
WILL BE SOLD,
On the Third Monday in April next if fair, if not the next fair day.
ON THE PREMISSES,
FOR CASH,

Two Hundred and Seventy-two Acres of Land,

Lying on the Shenandoah River, near Keyes's Ferry, on which there is a Merchant Mill; or so much thereof as will be of value sufficient to satisfy the claims of John Potts and Elizabeth Osborne, amounting in the whole to about Nine Hundred Pounds, current money of Virginia; when due attendance will be given by

THOMAS RUTHERFORD,
GEORGE HITE,
JOHN DAVENPORT. } Com'rs.

March 16, 1796.

Ten Dollars Reward.

I WILL pay TEN DOLLARS to any person who will apprehend STEPHEN, a Mulatto Servant, and lodge him in any goal, and give me notice thereof.—He is a handsome smart lad, about 20 years of age, and rather under size. He has a variety of Clothes, but his common dress is striped Homespun Cloth.

West Grove, R. WEST.
near Alexandria, March 13.

FOR SALE,

MY ESTATE in the County of Westmoreland, called BUSHFIELD. The tract contains between seven and eight hundred acres, about two-thirds of which is cleared, and bounded by water on three sides, so as to require very little fencing to enclose it. The whole tract is level, and well adapted to farming: contains immense banks of Oyster Shells, and is equal to any plantation in that part of the country for natural grass.

There is a very large two story Brick House, with four rooms on a floor, situated on the banks of Nomony river, and commanding a very extensive view of the Potomack; from these rivers may be procured in abundance, Fish, Oysters, and Wild Fowl.

There are all necessary out-houses on the land, large and valuable orchards of Peach and Apple Trees.

I will also dispose of my HOUSE with two ACRES of GROUND in this city, now in the occupation of Burwell Stark, Esq;—Also a very valuable HOUSE CARPENTER, who is acquainted with the business of a Wheel Wright and a Cooper.

I will take Six per cent. Stock for Bushfield, or will exchange it for good Land on this side of Rappahannock river. For particulars, apply to the Subscriber.

BUSHROD WASHINGTON.

Richmond February 20, 1796. 6w

Thirty Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen from the subscriber, on the 12th of last month, a BRIGHT BAY HORSE, 14 hands three inches high, with a star on his forehead, and a snip on his nose, branded with the letter B on his near thigh, has one white hind foot and a little white on the other, has some small saddle-marks, is not docked, and is nine years old this spring. Whosoever will secure the Thief and Horse, so that I may get them, shall receive THIRTY DOLLARS, or TEN DOLLARS for the Horse alone.

JOHN BAKER,
near George-Town, Montgomery County, Maryland.
March 28th, 1796.

For Sale on a Generous Credit.

A VALUABLE

MILL AND DISTILLERY,

Built with Stone, situated on Goose Creek, in the county of Fauquier, about 50 Miles from Alexandria, and within a short distance of the intended Turnpike Road.

The MILL has two pair of Stones, one of Burr, the other for Country Work. The Wheels and Machinery are complete and good.

The DISTILLERY has three Stills, a large Copper Boiler, and every thing necessary to carry on the Business extensively.

There is belonging to the above, Twenty-four Acres of Land, a good Stone Store, Dwelling House, Coopers Shop, Stable, &c. The situation for the purchase of wheat is equal to any in the State.

I will also sell on a liberal Credit,

or rent for a Term of Years, the Property, which is insured, adjoining the Warehouses of Messrs. Joseph Riddle and Co. and opposite to Mr. George Hunter's.—Immediate Possession will be given.

I will rent two Three Story Warehouses,

Situated on King-Street, adjoining the one occupied Messrs. Thomas Patten and Co.

March 29. JONATHAN SWIFT.

Strong fourth proof Jamaica Ru
in hhds. for Sale by
Fletcher and Otway.

March 20.

ROBERT HAMILTON
HAS FOR SALE,
Sherry and Calcavella Wines
IN QUARTER-CASKS.
A few Hundred Bushels of
JAMES RIVER COAL,
And a few Puncheons of
4th Proof Jamaica Rum.

March 20.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on Monday the 4th day of April next, a Book will be opened at my Office, for receiving Subscriptions under the act of the last Assembly of Virginia, entitled, "An Act for opening and improving the navigation of Quantico Creek, in the county of Prince-William." VINCENT GRAY.

March 30, 1796.

TO BE LET,
For a term of years
That large and commodious brick
dwelling house and store, on Prince street, lately occupied by Mr. Orr. J. D. ORR.

FOUND,

A few days since, a Locket, supposed to be gold—For information where it may be had apply to the Printer.

This piece came to my hands, a few days ago, under the title of *A New Catechiſm*, of which I ſend you a copy for publication. *A Correſpondent.*

WHAT is the chief end of Man?
To gather up riches, to cheat all he can;
To flatter the rich, the poor to deſpiſe,
To pamper the fool, to humble the wiſe.

The rich to aſſiſt, to do all in his power
To kick the unfortunate, ſtill a peg lower;
To cry up for freedom, to defend it with vigor,
Have ſlaves without number, and uſe them with rigour.

To deal fair with all men, when riches attend them.
To grind down the poor, when there's none to defend them;
To ſeduce the fair virgin, to accept his embrace,
To caſt on her then all the ſhame and diſgrace;

To be Angel without, and Devil within.
To pretend to all virtue, and practice all ſin—
This is moſt men's chief end, or their actions belie them,
And if you don't believe it, you may e'en go and try them.

Real Eſtates for Sale.

A valuable Lot, containing one acre or half a ſquare in this town, fronting Eaſt on Royal-ſtreet 351 feet; North on Duke-ſtreet 246 feet; and Weſt on Pitt-ſtreet 352 feet. On the middle of this Lot, on Duke-ſtreet, is a Brick Dwelling Houſe, with three rooms on the firſt floor, a celler under it, a large convenient kitchen, a ſtable and coach houſe back: the yard is paved on both ſides of the houſe, and has a well of good water in it.—This Lot is in a part of the town that is improving faſt in value, and is expected to be the principal inlet from the Weſtward. It will be ſold together, or divided in lots, as may be moſt likely to ſuit the purchaſers.

A Lot in the moſt valuable part of the town, fronting the South on King-ſtreet 123 feet, on Royal-ſtreet Weſt 176 feet, on Court Houſe Square North 123 feet. On the Weſt ſide an alley is laid open, partly on this lot, leading from the Court Houſe Square to King-ſtreet. The corner has a large Houſe on it ſufficient for a ſtore and dwelling: on the King-ſtreet front are two ſtores conveniently fixed for ſelling Dry Goods, with ſome lumber houſes on the alley: on Royal-ſtreet are ſeveral tenements well ſituated for retail ſhops. As the ſtreets have been newly paved oppoſite this property, and it lays ſo near the Court Houſe and public markets, few ſituations in Alexandria are equally valuable.—This will alſo be ſold together, or divided in Lots, as may be agreed on.

A Lot on King-ſtreet, now in tenure of Bryan and Timothy Sullivan, 60 feet front, and 176 feet deep, under rent for eighteen months yet to come, at £. 18 per annum.

An indiſputable title in fee ſimple will be given the purchaſers by the proprietor, who is ſhortly expected here; in the mean time application may be made to the ſubſcriber.

March 15. WM. HARTSHORNE.

STRONG & TABLE BEER,

FOR SALE

At the UNION BREW-HOUSE,

South end of ALEXANDRIA.

March 10, 1796.

I WILL GIVE

TWELVE DOLLARS PER HUNDRED

FOR

HEMP.

JAMES IRVINE.

March 17.

CARNE & SLADE,

Have juſt imported

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Hardware and Cutlery,

Plated, Britannia, Japanned, and Tin Ware,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Tea and Coffee Urns, Tea and Coffee Pots, Candleſticks; Waiters, Ladies' pattens, &c.

A few caſks of Paints; Packthreads; Seaming, Sail, and Shop Twine; Worſted Rugs; and a large quantity Camomile Flowers.

They have likewiſe on hand Anvils, Vices, Tin Plate, Rolled Iron, Bliſtered Steel, Iron Wire; and different kind of Woolens, ſuch as Flannels, Baizes, Serges, Blanketings, Duroys, &c.

Which they offer for ſale at their Store in Fairfax-ſtreet, adjoining Ricketts and Newton's new buildings.

March 1, 1796.

WHISKEY

For Sale, by

MANDEVILLE & JAMESSON.

Feb. 27.

MORDECAI MILLER

HAS juſt received a handſome aſſortment of SILVER WATCHES, conſiſting of cap'd and jewel'd plain cap'd, patent and other ſeconds, and a variety of plain do. all of which he will warrant to be good.

Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. as uſual.—Coral, Beads, Rattles and bells for Children, &c. &c.

A Valuable Merchant Mill and Lands for Sale.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE,

ON THE PREMISSES,

On Monday the 14th of April next,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

(Unleſs previouſly diſpoſed of at private ſale, of which timely notice will be given in this Paper)

NINETY and Three-quarter acres of Land, in fee ſimple, whereon is erected a Merchant Mill, ſituate in Culpepper County, in the State of Virginia, near Cheſter's Gap of the Blue Ridge, about forty miles from Fredericksburg, and ſeventy-five from Alexandria, in a neighbourhood abounding in wheat equal in quality to any this county produces, and where there is an extenſive command of the article. The Mill-houſe is about 41 by 52 feet, which, together with the machinary, is nearly new and in complete order, it has two water wheels 18 and 19 feet, overſhot with a fall of at leaſt thirty feet; one pair of burr and one of country ſtones. There are alſo on the premiſſes, a good Dwelling-houſe, with two rooms and fire-places below, and a room completely fitted for a ſtore, an excellent cellar well walled, a kitchen, ſmoak-houſe, and paled garden, all new and well built; beſides a miller's and cooper's houſe, and ſtable. About twenty-five acres of this tract is cleared, the reſt is in wood. There is likewiſe on it a ſmall orchard of bearing apple trees, ſome meadow land which may be watered with eaſe, and another mill-ſeat equal, if not ſuperior, to the one improved. The eligibility of the ſituation muſt be obvious, when it is known that there are few merchant-mills within a conſiderable diſtance to interfere, and that the neighbourhood is deſtitute of ſeats on ſufficient ſtreams to juſtify the erecting of Merchant Mills.

ALSO,

The following Tracts of Land,

Lying in the neighbourhood of Front Royal, in the county of Frederick, in Virginia, near the forks of Shenandoah river, about from 5 to 12 miles from the aforeſaid Mill, ſome in fee ſimple, others are leaſes for three lives, at uncommon low rents, viz.

A tract of 512 and another adjoining of 144 acres, on which is a ſmall farm, and a large bearing apple orchard of excellent fruit.

One Tract of 300 acres, of which about 150 is cleared, and is divided into two tenements.

One Tract of about 400 acres, nearly all in wood, but has a few acres cleared which are ſtocked with apple and other fruit trees.

The half of 200 acres of land lying within a mile of the town of Front Royal; together with half a diſtillery and ſtock of hogs and cattle thereon may be had, or probably the whole of the premiſes, ſtock, &c. may be ſold together. On this tract is a conſiderable portion of arable land, a dwelling-houſe and barn, and an apple orchard planted of the beſt fruit.

One tract of 200 acres, adjoining the one laſt mentiontioned, all in wood, and has a capital mill-ſeat upon it on a good ſtream.

Beſides the above tracts, one of about 30 acres, adjoining the Town of Front Royal, will be laid off in ſmall out lots; and, together with ſeveral lots in the ſaid town, will be ſold.

The ſale of the above Lands and Lots will be held at Front Royal, the day following the ſale of the firſt mentioned tract, which will be at the mill—when the terms (which will be a part in hand and a conſiderable credit on the balance) will be particularly made known, and attendance given by the ſubſcriber.

Poſſeſſion will be given immediately on ſecuring the payments, and the titles, which are indiſputable, made.

WM. HICKMAN.

Alexandria, March. 19.

P. S. I will ſell a bargain of 4000 acres of Land in Kentucky, an undivided Tract, entered about the year 1786 by Mr. Robert Craddock, of Danvil, a gentleman of information and character, whoſe intereſt (being entitled to one half for doing the buſineſs) and opportunity juſtifies the ſuppoſition, that the entry is the beſt that could at the time be made. Or, I will exchange 3000 acres of the above Land for property in this Town or any of the adjacent Counties.

W. H.

Notice.

THE partnerſhip which lately ſubſiſted between JAMES ABERNETHY and WILLIAM LOWRY, under the firm of WILLIAM LOWRY and Co. was diſſolved by mutual conſent, on the firſt of February laſt. All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid firm, are requeſted to call for payment; and all debtors thereto, to make immediate payment, (or ſuits will be commenced) to James Abernethy, who is authorized to ſettle the ſame.

JAMES ABERNETHY
WILLIAM LOWRY.

Baltimore, March 1, 1796.

Juſt Publiſhed,

(In a large volume octavo, handſomely bound and lettered)

THE

NEW VIRGINIA JUSTICE,

Comprising the office and authority of a Juſtice of the Peace in the Commonwealth of Virginia, together with a variety of Uſeful Precedents, adapted to the Laws now in force.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

AN

APPENDIX,

Containing all the moſt approved Forms of Conveyancing commonly uſed in this country; ſuch as, Deeds of Bargain and Sale, of Leaſe and Releaſes, Truſts, Mortgages, &c. Alſo, the Duties of a Juſtice of the Peace, ariſing under the Laws of the United States,

BY

WILLIAM WALTER HENING,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

THE Author of this work is at length gratified in announcing to his patrons, that ſeveral volumes are ready for delivery at John V. Thomas's Book-ſtore in Alexandria, and Thomas Nicholſon's Printing Office in the city of Richmond. The books will be forwarded to ſubſcribers, as faſt as the binding can be completed and conveyances procured. In the mean time, Gentlemen who wiſh early to poſſeſs the work, will pleaſe to apply at either of the above places.

Some books have been delivered, to ſatisfy the ſolicitations of individuals, in an unfiniſhed ſtate. If the poſſeſſors will return them to Mr. *A. Currie*, the Binder, in Richmond, uninjured, others completely finiſhed will be given in their ſtead.

Thoſe who have had volumes without the Appendix No. II. are informed that that alſo is ready to be delivered for each volume.

A few copies of this impreſſion remain unſubſcribed for, and will be for ſale, by Prichard and Daviſon, Booksellers; Moody and Price, Merchants; A. Currie, Book-binder and Stationer; and Thomas Nicholſon, Printer, Richmond:—Alſo, by Rainbow and Hannah, Booksellers, Norfolk; David Henderton, Merchant, Fredericksburg: John V. Thomas, Alexandria; and Sherrard and Alexander, Merchants, Manchester.

WILLIAM W. HENING.

Ricketts and Newton

Have for Sale at their Warehouſe, the corner of Fairfax and Prince-ſtreet,

A quantity of 9 by 11 and 10 by 12 window Glaſs of 100 feet
Sugar in hhds. and barrels
Coffee in barrels and bags
Madeira and Liſbon Wines in pipes and qr. caſks
Loaf and Lump Sugars
Liverpool and St. Ubes Salts
Copperas, brimſtone, madder and indigo
Fig blue in caſks
Bohea and Hyſon Teas
Cotton cards by the box
20d. nails
Cotton in bales
Iriſh linen in boxes and half boxes
8 hhds. Iriſh porter
And one caſk of pewter ware

All of which will be ſold low for caſh, or at their uſual credit.

February 18th.

Bank of Alexandria,

JANUARY 22, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subſcription Book is kept open at the Bank for the purpoſe of receiving ſubſcriptions to the augmented ſtock, and will continue open until the whole number of ſhares are filled up.

By order of the board,

GURDEN CHAPIN, Caſh'r.

N. B. Any Bank paper from Philadelphia to Alexandria, will be taken for the mony to be paid at the time of ſubſcibinrg.

For Sale,

Valuable real property in fee ſimple.

A HOUSE and LOT on the ſouth ſide of King ſtreet, the ſecond below Pitt ſtreet, containing in front 31 feet 6 inches and extending back 176 feet 3 inches.

The houſe is built of brick, 27 feet front, by 40 feet deep; two ſtories high with a good brick Kitchen; there are two cellars under the houſe, in one of which is a plank floor.

The front part has been occupied as a ſtore, but might be eaſily converted into a parlour; the houſe is well finiſhed throughout, and has every convenience for the accommodation of a family. The lot is encloſed with a neat pailing and laid out in a garden. It will be ſold either for caſh or on credit. Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe ſuch property will pleaſe to apply to the ſubſcribers who will give a general warrantee.

JOHN and THOMAS VOWELL.

Alexandria, Feb. 11, 1796.

For Sale,

THE LOT diſtinguiſhed in the plan of Carrollſburg, by the No. 194.—The terms may be known on application to Vincent Gray of Alexandria.

March 24.